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If our friends who fover us with monuncripts for ublication wish to have resected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division.

Governor Higgins has made an admirable appointment in selecting MOBGAN J. O'BRIEN to succeed the late CHARLES H. VAN BEUNT as Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial Department.

The appointment gives clear and conclusive evidence that the Governor does not intend to be influenced by considerations of political partizanship in his official relations with the judiciary.

He has fulfilled the just expectations of the bench and bar in this instance by promoting a member of the Appellate Court itself instead of introducing a new Judge into that tribunal as its head. This he might have done by appointing JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, & Republican trial Judge in the Supreme Court, who was looked upon by many persons as likely to be the successor of Presiding Justice VAN BRUNT. It is greatly to Judge CLARKE's credit, however, that he refused to entertain the idea of accepting the place and insisted that the appointment ought to go to one of the Associate Justices of the Appellate Division.

In choosing the new Presiding Justice from among the members of the court the obviously proper course was to make the selection according to seniority, and this Governor HIGGINS did. It is no secret that the appointment was first tendered to the senior Associate Justice, Judge EDWARD PATTERSON, who declined it owing to his disinclination to undertake the administrative duties which belong to the position, preferring to devote himself solely to purely judicial work. Next to Judge PATTERSON in order of seniority came Judge Mobgan J. O'RRIEN, the appointee.

Judge O'BRIEN's fitness for the place will be recognized by every one familiar with his character and the requirements of the position. In addition to his judicial ability and learning, his strong sense of . fairness and kindly disposition, he pos- phasized in the case of Norway because, sesses exceptional executive capacity. and his personality conveys a sense of poise and reserved power which are trade she is vitally interested in obtainalmost essential to the making of a great presiding Judge.

The Supreme Court Overruled.

Mr. CHARLES A. GARDINER'S Phi Beta Kappa address on the unlimited and uncontrolled constitutional discretion and plenary constitutional power of the ties as were those that bound together President of the United States will com- the Northern and Southern sections of mand more attention and provoke more the American Union up to the sixth decdiscussion than even the previous out- ade of the last century. There has givings of his interesting mind. What a never been any such sentimental tie in relief in the way of strong and original the case of the two northern Scandithought; and in what grateful contrast navian kingdoms. It is true that on the with the droning commonplace that death of the Norwegian King HAKON, in characterizes most occasional addresses on constitutional subjects!

We note with particular pleasure Mr. GARDINER'S attempt to erect a hierarchy consisting of the three departments of the Government; to establish an order of superiority and inferiority as between the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. These are his mark and accepted the Danish rule.

" My first rule is. Departments must take rank in proportion as they promote the common road. . . The department that promotes the highest common good must rank highest in our blerarchy and he graded as the head of the Government. . The preservation of the Republic is the highest common good . . . The department of our Government to which the Constitution has granted the power and discretion to preserve the Republic itself must be the highest department: It must rank at the bead of our political hierarchy. . . The great sporrelemiles repulred to memerce the Republic peressarily confer on the Presiernment and the highest capacity to promote the common good, thereby placing him incontestably at the head of our pelitical hierarchy.

My second rule is: A lower department must always yield to a higher. . . . If follows inevitably that if the President is the highest department. his discretion must be the highest and hence sutweme and conclusive over all others in the Gov-

tion belongs to a lower or higher department is BERNADOTTE, however, and when he spiele for the higher so determine. * * * If a conflict of jurisdiction should arise between the President and other departments, it is obvious the President must invariably determine it or pre tente cease to hold the highest rank in our political literearthy. . . Whether a question is within his political jurisdiction or that of Congress is hadif a political question solely for the President to determine. And whether a question is within his magisternal or political jurisdiction or within that of the enurts, is itself a magisterial or political question for his sole determination and over which the courts

In the order of rank from supremacy downward the departments stand thus, seconding to Mr. GARDINER's grading: 1. The Executive, that is to say, the

2. The Legislature and the Judiciary,

or the Judiciary and the Legislature. Whether the Congress is superior to the Courts in the hierarchy, or whether Legislature and comes next to the Execuwith the general philosophy of Mr. adult woman having an income of 300 GARDINER'S scheme to suppose that after kroner or more, possesses the franchise. having destroyed the coordinate quality In Sweden the suffrage is restricted by a service. Years ago, when a traveler of of the three departments, and subordi- relatively high pecuniary qualification. nated both the Congress and the Judi-

making definite assignments to the second

place and the third place. In thus sweeping away the venerable theory that the three departments established by the Constitution are coequal or coordinate branches of the Fedtwo of them to the third, Mr. GABDINER remarks:

"While independent, they are not equal. The know no authority for any one to say so."

Yet the Supreme Court of the United States, with such authority to construe the fundamental law as Mr. GARDINER has left to it, declared in the case of Dodge re. Woolser (18 Howard, 347) that the departments of the Government 'are coordinate in degree to the extent of the powers delegated to each of them. Each in the exercise of its powers is independent of the other, but all rightfully done by either is binding upon the

"Coordinate" means "of the same order or rank; existing or occurring together in equal degree or similar rela-

tion: not subordinate." This appears to afford some ground for the painful apprehension that Mr. GARDINER'S rules establishing a hierarchy, a first place, a second place and a third place, have overruled the Supreme Court of the United States.

Norway's Assertion of Independence. Is the dissolution of the union beween Sweden and Norway, which on June 7 was proclaimed by the Storthing, or Norwegian Parliament, likely to be permanent*

It may seem at the first glance that King Oscan's refusal to sanction a bill which was passed by the Storthing and which created a separate consular service for Norway afforded but an inadequate pretext for secession. Upon close inspection, however, it may prove no more insufficient than was the ground on which the Thirteen American Colonies declared their independence of Great Britain in 1776. It is as plain to Norwegians as it is to the Swedish sovereign that the demand for a separate consular service was only an entering wedge, and if granted would have been followed quickly by a demand for a separate Foreign Office. Now, a Norwegian Foreign Office and a Swedish Foreign Office would inevitably have pursued divergent policies, Sweden having been a protectionist country since 1880, while Norway has clung persistently to free trade. How would it have been possible for the American Union to have been preserved if the States forming the Confederacy had been permitted to carry out a free trade program while a protectionist tariff was enforced in the rest of the republic? The fundamental and far reaching disagreement brought about by the irreconcilability of a free trade and a protective system is emperforming as she does a relatively large share of the world's carrying ing from foreign Powers all the reciprocal concessions which as an independent

free trade country she might get. Such incompatibility of economic interest might, perhaps, have been endured had Norway and Sweden been connected by such strong sentimental 1319, his daughter carried the crown of Norway to her Swedish husband, and that subsequently Norway, with Sweden, entered the Union of Calmar under a Danish sovereign in 1397; but when that pact was broken by the secession of Sweden in the early part of the sixteenth century Norway remained with Denwith only an occasional show of dissent and resistance. A modified Danish came to be the language of the administrative officials and of the law courts: indeed, the Norse tongue resembles the Danish much more closely than it does the Swedish, and only in comparatively recent times have the Norwegians felt impelled to develop a literature of their own as distinguished from that of Denmark.

It should further be borne in mind that although Norway has been politically associated with Sweden for some ninety years, the association has been compulsory. In 1814 Denmark made over by treaty Norway in almost the character of a province to Sweden. The Norwegians rebelled and their Storthing raised the Danish Prince ties toward Italians of Tripoli and Barca CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, then Governor of Norway, to the Norwegian throne The uprising was promptly put down by came to the Swedish throne in 1818 be gave Norway a Constitution, a concession not made to Sweden until more than forty years later. For a time the Norwegians seemed reconciled to their situation, partly because they knew themselves to enjoy far greater privileges than their Swedish fellow subjects, partly because their mercantile marine had as yet by no means acquired its present proportions, and partly because the adoption of a protectionist policy by Sweden was still distant. Perhaps had the Swedish Constitution, when at last in 1980 it was granted, been as liberal as Norway's, we might have witnessed the gradual disappearance of a profound cause for estrangement, namely, the fact that the structure of Norwegian society has long been democratic, whereas the Swedish people are still organized on the Judiciary takes precedence of the aristocratic principles. The difference is reflected in their organic laws. The tive, is not at present stated by Mr. Norwegian Parliament may divide itself GARDINER Very likely he will attend to for the transaction of certain business that important question later. Just but for the most important purposes it now he is fully occupied in establishing is unicameral; the Swedish Diet, on the the primacy of the President in the tri- other hand, is organically divided into partite organization of the Federal Gov- four estates or orders. In Norway not paratively recent establishment. The ernment. It is inconsistent, however, only every adm man, but also every

ciary to the President, he will rest without Norway into reunion, and should the contest be a duel, there can be but little doubt of the result. The population of Sweden is more than double that of Norway; her standing army is far larger, her navy is much stronger. In 1903 she had nine battleships against Norway's eral Government, and in subordinating four; six coast defense vessels against four; one armored cruiser against none, and three third class cruisers against two, besides a great preponderance in Constitution does not say they are conquest, and I torpedo boat destroyers and first class torpedo bosts. We do not believe, however, that the two countries will come to blows; and as under existing circumstances there is no fear of Russia's interposition, we assume that Norway will become a republic or an independent kingdom under a Swedish or Danish offensive and defensive alliance between the three Scandinavian States.

The Current and the Compass.

Even a steam dredge has pride and is therefore unwilling to admit that it deposited itself voluntarily on the shores of Long Island. At any rate the captain of the Government dredge which went aground a day or two ago on Jones's bar has declared that he was carried thither by a strong current setting toward the beach and by a compass which had one or two points of undetermined error.

These two, the current and the treacherous compass, are old familiar friends even if you give no "tip." of stranded skippers. For many years that deadly current which drives vessels toward the south beach of Long Island has been famed in nautical song and story. Curiously enough, there are skippers and skippers who forget all about it till they hear the keels grating in the sand, and then they remember that every one knows that perfidious stream which sets men toward Shinnecock or Fire Island.

And there is the fallible compass, too. Every pavigator knows that the compass is subject to the seductions of neighboring steel and iron, and that only in a few places on the earth does it point to geographical north anyhow. But somehow there are still captains who do not recall these facts till they have gone aground. Then these captains are swift to confess that their compasses were not telling them the truth, which is the same as admitting that they did not know whither they were steering.

But current or no current, compass or no compass, there is a friend who pever deceives the mariner, and who can be trusted implicitly in the approach to Sandy Hook from all quarters of the sea. That friend is the lead line. When a captain goes ashore on the Long Island or New Jersey beach, it is usually because he has forgotten to make systematic use of the lead, and strangely enough he never accuses that instrument of inefficiency when he is publishing his excuses.

The Arabian Revolution.

The latest reports from the scene of the Arab insurrection against Turkish rule are of great interest. The area of successful revolt has spread so far south that only one place of importance in the interior of southwestern Arabia, Tais, remains in Turkish hands, and that is now blockaded by the rebels. Ibb and other places between Tais and Sanaa have fallen into their hands, so that should Tais be forced to surrender the territory controlled by them would be come conterminous with the British

Adea Protectorate. An attempt to relieve Tais is to be made by a force from Mocha, but it is doubtful whether the European Albanians and the troops from the uplands of Anatolia will be able to operate during the intense best of the southern Arabian summer.

The Sultan is said to have resolved to reassert his authority at all hazards, and be sent into Yemen. Apart...from the difficulties of climate and transport which such a force would have to overcome, it appears that the murder of some Italians in coast towns of that province has given the Italian Government a pretext to afford indirect encouragement and assistance to the rebels by sending a considerable force of war reseals to the Yernen coast to enforce the claims of their subjects.

It is far from Yemen to Tripoli in Barbary, but it may be safely surmised that if the moment is deemed favorable the opportunity for the long contemplated descent upon Tripoli. Signor TITTONI's last speech on the unsatisfactory attitude of the Turkish authoriwas of itself sufficient indication of this.

The Question of "Tips."

This letter invites us to enter into a discussion which ought not to arise in this country:

treat this question of "tipping "editorially and say what, in your opinion, is a fair "tip " to a watter or s epeck for 75 cents, one for \$1.30 and one for \$4" " SPETNO LAKE, N. J., June 7. There is no "fair 'tip." A "tip" is

purely a gratuity, and there is no law of morals, propriety or usage governing its amount. Whatever a man chooses to give a waiter or other servant or attendant is "fair"; and it is also "fair" if he gives no "tip." There is no sort of obligation of decency or custom as to the matter, at least in this democratic country. In some other countries, and worst in England, there has grown up a conventional obligation which is often oppressive. It may be cheaper to go to an expensive botel in England than to visit a country house and be made a victim of extortions which custom imposes in the way of "tips." So grievous have become these exactions that the subject is much discussed in England, and the necessity

for some relief from them is urged. With us the "tipping" habit is of comtime was when any American would have resented as an insult the offer of a "tip" in return for mere civility or for requisite note threw a dime to a boy in New Hamp-Should Sweden undertake to coerce shire who had given him directions to to

his way the boy threw it back at him in indignation. That was the right spirit. That boy had the making of a man in him. Nowadays on railways, in hotels and at restaurants "tips" are expected as a matter of course in return for services

which the giver has already paid for. If any "tip" rule is to be established in a restaurant, something like 10 per cent. of the amount of the bill might be fixed. It is really too much-any "tip" is too much-but it may be a convenient method of calculation; for practically, so rigorous has the exotic custom become here that unless a man gives a "tip" he suffers from inattention. After all, however, it is a gratuity as much to the proprietor of the place as to the servant who receives it directly. The assurance of "tips" to Prince. Then possibly we may see an the servant is taken into account in determining the amount of wages paid to

We know why our correspondent in Spring Lake asks the question. He has been snubbed by waiters because he did not give them as large "tips" as they expected and required for decently attentive service. "Bounders" and that sort of people spoil these rapacious waiters by in two ways. First, by augmenting the vicids of superior grades, and second, by increasing the demand, thereby securing to the grower better prices, which will bring prosperity to all concerned. It is the latter problem that comes within the province of the new business agency which will open its doors some time in the future.

The argument has been advanced that Porto Rico would get relief from her stagnation and misery if she would only turn her attention to the exploitation of other industries. In the United States the erroneous belief regarding the importance of the sugar production in the island is maintained by the fact that more than two-thirds of all the importance that more than two-thirds of all the importance in value from the island consist of sugar. The production of the sweet is indeed one of the successful of the sugar production in value, but Porto Rico's lands suitable for sugar cultivation are limited in area. Their productiveness cannot be extended to a point where it will affect, in a beneficent way, the present situation. giving them big 'tipe," and they learn to spurn a reasonable gratuity. But there is no occasion for feeling bad about the snub. The fellow is entitled to nothing. and when you pay a restaurant for your food you have a right to demand attentive treatment, whatever your 'tip" or

A "tip" of a dime for a meal costing a dollar or thereabouts or of a quarter for a dinner up to \$4 is ample. Don't be bullied by the waiter.

The battle for district leadership in the Fifteenth Assembly district against GROBOR WASHINGTON PLUNKITT proceeds apace. with fireworks and fisticuffs. GBORGE Washington, the leading Democrat of the Twenty-second ward and most conspicuous native of "Coon Hollow"-Senator PLUNKITT was born in what is now a part of Central Park—has been a picturesque figure on the upper West Side since 1896. He has always been a Democrat, and it is urged against his continuance as district leader that he has amassed a competence variously estimated at \$200,000 by voters on Eighth avenue, \$500,000 by voters on Ninth avenue, \$1,000,000 voters on Tenth avenue and \$2,000,000 voters on Eleventh avenue, these avenues being the chief thoroughfares of the district.

But to displace a veteran of nearly forty years of strife is no easy task, and the opponents of GROBGE WASHINGTON PLUNEITY ve torn a leaf from the book of Esop. Mr. PLUNEITT is to be attacked by political small craft on all sides simultaneously. by DORDAN, by 'The McManus' and by BTENE in a canebrake rush such as th veteran Democrat never before has had to

Much red fire will be burned many rockets will illuminate the sky, many bruised beads will need the salve of treatment and many throats a constant moistening before it is determined in September whether the Hon GRORGE WASHINGTON PLUNEITT is to be thrown into the cold waves of political oblivion.

Gen. Cronie's Sarrow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STR -Sir: May I express my regret that Gen. Croude found it necessary publish a letter in your paper? Could those w Could those who have wondered at his present position and occu-pation have looked into his sad beauthroken coun-tenance they would have read there every word and more, too, of the pathetic justification which he has been forced to make to the public.

It was after the 5 o'clock performance of the

War exhibition that Gen Cronje stood on the platform waiting for a car, quiet, modest and un noticed save by two or three, that I looked into his face and was crateful that my bear was not as That is very satisfactory progress for a new departure. Three-fourths of these exports went to the United Kingdom and Canada. It is also satisfactory that we are exporting more automobiles than we are importing. Waller J. Ballard. Schenectadt. June 8.

To THE EDITOR OF THE STE-Sir: Gen Create has been forcunate in the apologia which I feel sure laymen, both English and American, will regard as satisfactory. Although I as Englishman remem-ber clearly the anglety with regard to the outcome of the Boer struggle for liberty prior to the surrender at Paardeberg. I have no recollection of unkindly feeling toward the old Huguenot whose valorous achievements became, after the death of Jouhert, the chief factor in the premised attempt

to 'stagger humanity.'

The General should attribute the criticisms of English officers to the conservative spirit that resulted in many of his successes and look to the time when, after gaining the pasudits of inpur ble Americans, he will encounter a British welcome has ordered an army of 100,000 men to like that extended to De Wet and other of his ou

NEW YORK, June 7.

Soft Coal Smoke on the N. T. N. H. and H. To THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir. Now that the warm days have come every passenger who travels on the trains of the New York. New Haven and Hartford Railroad wants all the air possible. doors and windows are thrown wide open for health ful ventilation. It is right that there should be good ventilation, but the suft coal which is burned n the engines of that road rembers the thought of beauthful ventiliation for passingers positively

Thick smoke and foul gases are emitted from the soft coal burnings and blown this other cars in vast clouds, filling the passengers, lungs with gas mod clouding their threats and nontrils with soft coal that if the moment is deemed lavorable soot. Is this condidered merely an inconvenience the incidents that have brought about which travelers over this line must endure? Or Italian action in the Red Sea will furnish is n of enough importance to be considered unbealthful for them! The Board of Health considers spitting about

ears injurious. How ones it look upon the burning of soft coal and the cult effect occasioned thereby the traveling public?

Another Derivation for Bennykill

TO THE EDUTOR OF THE SUR-Sir. Apropos of bennykill." permit me to add a word. A sheet of water empring his the Delawar just above Bushkill. Piles county. Pa. is known in the region as the Bennykill. Some years ago I examined t very old county map at Millard, the county seat. On this the shoet of water is named the Elecnokill 1. e.. little kill.

This part of Pennsylvania is still inhabited by Pennsylvania Durch. May not Bennyiell be a simple corruption of Elecnoldis. G. C. SONN. NEVARE. June 6.

Philodelphia Ponitry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit. May I communicate a bit of news? I have discovered who the label "Philadelphia poultry" adds so much the value of that edible. A friend of mine was t market the other day buying chickens for her own use, and the donler recommended some by saying were Philadelphia poultry. She asked him why they were better than any other. Because, ma'am, he replied. "Philadelphile is so slow that the lowis never hurry and they have a chance

A Foreigner's Conclusion To test Engrous of Test Sun—Sir: I am a foreigner in this country. I have some here with an idea that I might make money fasser than in the old place. This morning I read in your paper that for a corner more on Wall street and Broadway a cigar Scale Now there must be money in the cigar business.

suberwise the company would not pay such a fabu-Don't you think I had better start in the same NEW YORK, June 7.

Partish as Spoken to Kentucky

From the Henderson Glegner.
The alleged funny disless parms concerning Kentucky in Northern papers are absolutely dispussing. As a rule better English is spoken in Ecutucky than where in the United States.

Cerrect.

THE FORGOTTEN ISLAND.

dustry Necessary to Her Prosper ty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX - Sir: Witho

any intention of posing as a prophetess. I venture the assertion that, with the systematic

f coffee and other staples are receiving from

Governor Winthrop and his enlightened ad-ministration, within the next decade Porto

Rico will take her place in the front rank of privileged caterers of high grade articles to

the American consumers. She will not be excelled, if equaled, in the quality of her

berry, and as New York is the greatest dis-

tributing and consuming market in the United

States the bulk of the battle will have to b

of sale for all the coffee that is or can be pro-duced in Porto Rico and pay the planters a

fair living price for their product. There is

no reason why this country -our new Mecca

-should have taken only 2,891,524 pounds in

\$300,000, and in spite of recent drawbacks and

natural prejudices, France, Cubs and Spain,

the three nations together, should have taken,

as they took during the same year, a total of

\$2,000,000 worth of the berry. America owes to Porto Rico the prompt establishment of

equilibrium in her disordered finances, and

crease the value of the crop of coffee, the island's principal staple. This can be done

in two ways: First, by augmenting the vields

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: The best

way to study our foreign commerce is to take it industry by industry automobiles for

instance. We learn from the Sureau of Statistics that since New Year's we have ex-

ported practically a million dollars worth of

Exporting automobiles is a new line for us.

valued at \$48,126. These imports acreased steadily, reaching \$1,446,308

though since 1901 we have been importing

them. In that year we brought over 26 ma

Reme's Catholic Newspapers.

The Vera Roma, one of the three Catholic failt

papers in Rome. Announces that it intends to die at the end of the present month. It is stated also

that peri Semember the Ossernators Romano will

cease publication, and be replaced by an officia

pulletin issued as occasion may require by the Holy See. Finally, reports have been circulated

that the Giornale & Rome, the third of the Catholi

dailles. Is threatened with extinction after a brief existence of a few months. It is less than a year

speciable age of thirty five. Many years before it the Monteur de Rome died an untimely death.

The Frusts, which was started immediately after

The managed to drag on an apende existence for about four years. The Aurora died-in its cradic.

so to speak. If there have been any other Catholic

The greatest of them was not even born. for it

appears that Plus IX oberished a project for es-

tablishing a great Catholic newspaper, which was

to have been printed in various editions and lan-guages, but which unfortunately was never printed at all. The history of Catholic journalism in flome

is, therefore, a mmewhat jugubrious one, and th

A Japanese on Admiral Toro.

Togo is of the Satsums rian. He was born of an ancient samural family in the fourth year of the period called Kaci. 1851 A. D. He was one of the

jew young men whom the Nippen Government have it to sund shroad for technical education. On the training stip Worrester he received his English schooling. In recognition of his many and mani-

True to the time honored ideal of the soldier of Nippion. Admiral Topo is very far from being a fighther man pure and simple. He is a solution as well. "I am no scholar," he said once, as you might expect him to say. "From my early youth, however, my massers have compelled me to examine and follow carefully the teachings of the school of O yound. It seems to me that a wider on of

of O Yomel. It seems to me that a soldier can de

rive a great deal of benefit from the study of Yound."
And perhaps the granke coolness of the commander
of the United Squadrons of Nippon is largely due
to the united theorymose of the principles of Fornel.

who taught that the cardinal element in the make

up of a great man is the police of the soul so scrube that no urifies such as the rurmolis and affairs of the

earth and halife about here the power of disturbing

Cork Tree in Artrena

from Pinel county and has brought with him a

ranth. It is perisps the only early tree in Arisona and one of the very few outle trees in the United States, but the thrifty condition of it proves that

cark can be produced here.

This tree was planted by Mr. frions about nine

years ago, is about sweet; five or thirty feet tall and is about nine knobs in diameter. That is as

tall as the average tree ever gots, but at a great age trees sometimes reach a diameter of five fort

It is understood that the plant was brought fro

For the Tomb of the Tankee Falcon.

for the tomb of Paul Jones, from Bret Harne's 'Or

And your claws and feathers spread.

Ere the hawk upon them springs— Ere around Fiamherburh Head Sweeps Paul Jones, the Tanket fatern. With his beak and talons red."

PERSONAL KARGEMEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STR -Sir: A suggestion

somewhere in South America.

sample of cork bank taken from a tree on the I rice

From the Aritima Republican.

O. E. Sowers, the mining man, has just on:

fold services to the State his master, the Emp on the sixth day of the sixth moon of Meijil 1804.

promoted him to the full rank of Admiral.

Ado M Kimmuncke in the Independent.
Like Oyama, Europi and Empirora, Admirai

papers in modern Rome, the only thing that can

since the Voce della Verus classrovared at the

From the Tablet.

automobiles and parts thereof.

the only way to relieve the situation is

of our most excellent coffee, valued at

United States should furnish a place

fought here against all comers.

EQUITABLE PUGILISTICS. An Outsider's Reflections on the Ways of Encouragement of Perto Rico's Coffee In-

High Fhance. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: All of us scrappy boys -I have no authority to speak for the others, but I'm sure I'm safe have received a great uplift recently as we have read in THE SUN the stories of the human-the very human-actions of those staid, discreet, sphinxlike and altogether and wholly admirable gentlemen who direct the Equitable Life Assurance Society. What a sight for us weak mortals to see M. E. Ingalls's ment on his scrap with Hyde, in which, according to all accounts, Ingalls was slightly ruffled. Ingalls says the day after the battle: 'Yes, Mr. Hyde quite lost his temper. He wears beautiful ciothes,' &c. It seems

ne wears to me that the boot was on the other leg.

And to-day we read of the threat of Mr.
Schiff to knock Mr. Bliss's head off. Dear! dear! We all thought these great paragon of business men knew what temper was, but living in an atmosphere of Olympian serenity. unsheaked by opposition or disappointment, they were held up to us as models, super-

human in their grandeur.

Harriman, with his "Wow, wow, wow!" was perhaps justified in his lapses by the extreme provocation of having a young fellow thirty or thereabouts, a mere stripling—as it were—sass him to his face. "How sharper than a serpent's tooth" to have this mere kid turn!

But it was not so with the others. No such provocation existed for them, and we see them exposed in their naked humanness -idols shattered, gods dethroned just plain under cover of a mysterious something that we poor ordinary mortals could not understand or name.

But now we begin to understand. How it does make us human fellows laugh as we see

the game develop. There was once a church descon in western ennsylvania, long, long ago, at whom, in spite of his honors and the inconceivability of the thing, not to mention his cleverness. the finger of undeniable evidence at last pointed as the guilty kleptomaniae who had successfully raided a neighbor's sheepfold during the whole of one winter. A watch was kept on him one dark night, and, sure enough, down the lane he came with a sheep'

'Aha!" said his captors-fellow members of his own church, by the war- we thought you never stole a sheep. Will you deny that rou killed this one?"

for surar cultivation are limited in area. Their productiveness cannot be extended to a point where it will affect, in a beneficent way, the present situation.

The soil in the island useful for surar cane cultivation has been estimated at 500,000 acres. Actually almost the whole of the territory supposed to be adapted to the growing of cane is used for that purpose. Such facts as these indicate to what extent Porto Rico may be enriched by the surgessted development of her sugar production. If all its surar lands were under cultivation and the yield per acre no greater than it is now I do not think it would go beyond 400,000 tons a year, which is less than one-fourth of what the United States alone has to import.

Climatic conditions in the island are such that in some regions there is a great scarcity of water for the cultivation of surar cane, and, as everybody knows, that plant is a great absorber of water. Where the rains are not abundant only the resort to irrication on a large scale brings forth paying crops; and where are the means to embark in the work if they are so meager in the matter of propaganda for the sale of the island coffee in the American markets?

All this cone to prove that the salvation of Perto Rico depends upon the intelligence, earnestness and attention given to the development of the industry here by the appointed representative of the island's interests.

New Beigeron, June 7. "Certainly not," said the deacon. "I killed this sheep, and I don't attempt to deny it; and so will I kill any sheep as bites me when m goin' along peaceable."
Which has about as much to do with the first part of this letter as the story of knockcuitable Life Assurance Society

NEW YORK, June 8.

SCEAFFER.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Ser: At times. through many past years. I used to take the just as some people take a deck of cards and play at solitaire.

First, I would direct the moral and then the physical energies of the nations against the Cnar to compel him to reduce his armies, in Secondly, I would dethrope the German Emperor and unite Germany and France in

one republic.

The consequences would be to restore to freedom and to useful pursuits several mil-

-too numerous for stating here. Can man attain unto this state? It seems possible.

Put off, put off your mail, ye Kinga. And best your brands to dust: A surer grasp your hands must know-

have increased stendily, reaching \$1,446,808 in 1904 fiscal year.

Most of these -86 per cent —came from France, the value of our automobile imports from that country beam, nearly seven times as much as from all other countries combined. The exact figures last fiscal year from France were 805 machines, valued at \$1,117,464. From Reamany we got 12, from England In, from Italy 18, from Switzerland 3, and from Ireland and Cuba I each. Our tariff on automobiles and parts thereof is 45 per cent. ad valorem, which, since 1901, has put \$1,878,835 in our national treasury. Since 1902 our exports of automobiles have been, fiscal years. If ever it is to be done, now is the time. Now s the time to bind Russia, and now is the time for Germany to blend with France, making, under a democratic form of government, the restest nation of Europe, past or to come. England, too conservative to become a republic yet a while, still is liberal enough to be in bearty sympathy with my projected

Franco-German Republic. POSET S. WILSON.

Far Eastern Notes.

The Vicercy of the Province of Szechoen, west-ern China, has notified the Government at Pekin that he is raising a capital of \$5.800,000 for the conmedian of a railway from Sanchuen to Hankow. and therefore acrises the Government to refuse all foreign applications for the concession. The organizing and effilling of troops has been coing order on the Tibetan border, and if pocessary in rior where the recent disturbances resulted

It is reparted from Pekin that the Chinese Board of Finance has decided to establish under imperial decree an Imperial Bank of Chine with a capital of 1.500,000 tacks, the funds being already in the bands of the board. This bank will transact all Govern ent business and manage the beating of future Chinese loans. Branches will be established in the various provinces, into which the taxes will be paid to the account of the Government.

The North China Daty News is responsible to the statement that the provincial governments are tamporing in a wholesale manner with the currener. The old fashioned copper cash with the square boiles are being called in and melted down into ten-cash pieces containing only the amount of metal in four of the old pieces. There are said be twenty mints at work, and large quantities of copper are being imported from Japan and the American Pacific coast. The profits of the transaction are enormous, and the customs having been ordered to accept the new coins, as also the tax collectors, they are readily taken by the people. is grid that some of the mints, taking advantage of there being no peneral standard, are turning out coins with the metal of only three and, in some cases two, of the old cash.

The French Government has authorized the onstruction in Indo-Chins of an extension of the Salgon raffway to Khan-Hod. to cost \$5.840,000 Also of a line from Phancang to Danhim at a cost of \$2.800,000; and of another from Hue to Kwanetr BI BE expense of \$1,498,800.

It is interesting to note that among the receipts in the French Colonial budget there figures a sum of four lace of since rupees, equivalent as the present time to about \$145.186, paid by the British Indias Government. This money is paid annually in thrus of a treaty made in 1818, by which France conceded to England the exclusive right to buy the salt manufactured in what remained of the French possessions in India.

In anticipation of peace between Russia and Japan, arrangements are being made for a joint Chinese-Japanese commission to fix the boundarie of Manchuria. It is believed that some sered upon, especially is the Yalu region and at certain points on the Linetung Peninsula

Budges for Clergymen Advecated.

Not infrequently we read of an applicant or calamty of some kind in a great city, where a Roman Catholic priest appears on the scene and adminis-ters comfort to the sarioken or cying. It is seidom that we read of a Protestant minister in similar chromatanees. A griest will be easily recognized and readily admitted to an injured man. A minister is not so easily recognized. Some may a cut of clothing that will confirm their claims to be clergymen, but others do not. Why should not Protestant ministers who wish to improve every opportunity for doing good supply themselves with badges which they can alway west, though concessed, but which they can display when the concentrate which securing access to the center of a crewd where lies a prosumate man, or so a burning building where the average man is debarred. There would need to be nothing on the badge except the words. 'Clergyman, New York

From the Huden Thousandsticks.

There has been at article reviewed at this office, in the first part, the writer gives a mournful decretion of his fead mother and their ending with a het discussion in politics, by mud slinging and vituperation that he is throwing upon his collearnes. I would advise the party when he had two subjects to write on, give them under two

> Their Finan He remains here in the city: She goes beside the cool waters: She takes the banedict dellars. He takes the backeter quarters.

KOSHER MEAT

Mode of Killing Frestribed by the Mesa's Law Adorted for San tary Reasons.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the information of "Bar-Judas," let me state that the mode of killing made obligatory for the Hebrews by the Mosaic law is employed throughout Germany by more than nine-tent accommodation or out of deference to the renumber about 500,000 in a nation of more than every hundred Christians, but simply be cause this mode of killing has been pronounced by scientists and others to be the most satis' actory, leaving the meat in a more wholesome condition than if killed otherwise.

In Germany, therefore, as probably else bere, killing according to the applient Bebrew fashion is simply regarded as a sanitary and an economic measure by which both the consumer and the business man profit There is not the slightest pretense there to give it a religious aspect, not any more so than in the frequent cases of circumcision practiced among Christians all the world over for reasons of preservation of the health One might just as well elevate vaccination to the position of a Christian rife.

It is a coincidence arising out of the ment f the old Mosaic system of killing which enables orthodox Hebrews to buy hosher killed mests without extra effort and ex

enables orthogon investing effort and exkilled meats without extra effort and expense to themselves.

As to kosher cooked meals, the killing of
the meat constitutes the smallest part of them.
There are, for instance, many parts of a
kosher killed beef which orthodor Jews
must not eat, not to speak of the special ways
of preparing, cleaning, cooking and serving
a meal before it is kosher.

There is no doubt that Mr. Singer is correct
in his assertaon. Kosher eating and the
kosher preparing of meals for religious
reasons are becoming less all the time. Whatever parts, however, of the Mosaic law may
remain and become the property of the world
remain and become the property of the world

ever parts, however, of the Mosaic liv may remnin and become the projectly of the world at large will have been adopted by civiliza-tion and progress, for sanitary or moral rea-sons, regardless of Judaism, Christianity of anything class. LOTEARIO. LIBERTY, N. Y., Jude S.

Statistics of Public School Finances. Tables compiled by William T. Harris

United States Commissioner of Education, show that for the country the average monthly pay of male teachers in the public schools is \$49.98 and of female teachers \$40.51. The average length of the school term is 167 days. ranging from the 165 of the South Central division of the States to the 178 of the North Atlantic section. It is worthy of note that in this respect the States of the Western d. vision rank second, averaging 146 days to the yearly term. Figures for New York and New Jersey are not given, but of the other States Massachusetts is the most generous to her teachers, paying the men an average of \$145.27 and the women \$54.61 per month, while South Carelina pays only \$25.96 and \$23.30. California pays the highest salaries to women, \$80.44. The rapid increase of the nation's expenditure for public education is shown by these figures: 1876-71, \$69,167,-612: 1679-90. \$76.004.087: 1889-90. \$140.500.115 889-1900, \$214,954,618, and 1902-08, \$251,457,625 As in 1903 the valuation of real and personal property in the United States was \$87,142,708. 128, the expenditure for public schools on each \$100 was 25.9 cents, the average of these figures: North Atlantic States, 26.8; South Atlantic, 22.8; South Central, 23.6; North Central, 27.5; Western, 20.6.

Reflections at the Kropp Gun Factory.

Dr. Moncure D. Conway in the Truth Senker. witnessed the mowing down of men like grass on fields of France. Some years afterward, by re-quest of Harper's Magazine, I went over to spend some days at Essen, in Germany, and witnessed the operation of the greatest manufactory of runs in the world. There I saw two kinds of perfection. One kind of perfection consisted in the habitations of the worldingment of Erupp's factory. I inspected their architecturally beautiful houses, saw their comfortable wives and children, the airy, vent lated rooms, neatly furnished; saw their gymns stum church, pretty theater, saw their players their beautiful History-everything that could b

tastefully provided to promote happiness among the working people was there. I felt as if I had for the first time in my life asen a Utopia realized. The other perfection was the perfection of thes guns. The completed gun was surrounded by shells, each with a dial and hands, so that as the projectile traveled miles through the air it ex projected at the exact second to which the hind pointed. The perfection of the works was com-plete. It was all so perfect that when I saw chilthere coming from school, with their bright faces, pretty costumes, and the beautiful runs with their families of deadly shells. I recalled the early Californian epitaph: "Here lies Buck Fan shaw, who was killed by a ball from a revolve:

the kingdom of beaven The X-Ears.

one of the eld kind, brass mounted, and of su

From the New York Madeal Journal Blondlet of Nancy, an eminent physics: is darch, 1908, discovered the N-rays while trying o polarize the X-rays. He found that while print of Rosnigen rays the tube also radiates another on of energy which renders a small electric state more luminous. Maragliano found that his trait ing in X-ray work had given him exceptions at ness of vision. which enabled him to see the effects of the N-rays on Blandlot's phasphorescent screens. although he admits that he could not got al in results which have been distinct by the N school, such as seeing the outlines of the and outlining the course of a nerve. In order to see the effects of the N-rays one must have a sharp vision and a great deal of patience, but they called in spite of the denials of many authors. The proof will come when mathemanicians will give us

From the Sartarial Art Journal.

Though we can neither tell whence fashion comes por how, nor what it will do next, nor why it was yesterday one thing, to-day is something dist and been, is now and probably always will be obeyed it moves steadily forward into that realm of our non sense where beauty and utility blend in per-bot harmony and ever keeps step with the progress of civilization and culture

No carment can please the man of refined and cultivated taste, however correct it may be it fit however well it may be tallored, or however excellent the materials may be of which it is made, unless it is fashionable, even though it violates to law of art and of itself is a thing of beauty; for without that indescribable something that only fashion can give. It is like a flower without fragrand or a supe without music

Streamons Religion in the Berkshires. Great Burringen correspondence Springfield Re publican.

Prank Boice of North Egremont was arraigned in court yesterday, changed with assault upon George Pults, who is suppleyed as a cierk in one of the general stores in North Egremont. Mr. Pults, who is a middle-aged man, stated that Boice called at his house Tuesday afternoon and, after accusing him of attending the Methodist church assaulted and beat him.

Pultz claimed that he was braten, choked and blocked, and that his wife and Mrs. Sarah Decket

ted Boice from doing him further injury-ice claimed that Pultz had done his family prevented Botte from doing him further injury.
Mr. Botte claimed that Pultz had done his family an injury, which had led him to commit the assent. and it was not due to the fact that he attended the Methodist church. Judge Sanford found him guity and fined bim \$36.

Hundreds of Indians Want Work. Custer correspondence Denser Republican. John R. Brennas. Indian Agret at Pine Rings

agency, has sent a circular broadcast over the employment for the season. He calls the atten-tion of contractors to the fact that these men are good workers. They will work at radiroad grading duch digging . where berding or ranching

Blaine's Friend Was Still

From the Boston Herald.

Hisine had a personal friend in the custom hous:
at Fornland. Cieveland had been elected and inangurated, and Pederal officeholders were hanging to their jobs by their cyclids. Blaine called at the custem house one day, and seemed surprised to meet his old friend, saying. "What, Fill., you here still." "Yes," whitspered Bill. "6—still."

Shakespeare a Hit in Bucoda

Bucoic correspondence Chehalts Ber-A'uppet. This is a great town for shows and entertainments to which there has been a dezen or more this Spring. The Ald Society's entertainment, a play from Shakespears, by home talent, was a success. And

Mrs. Enicker-And where are the James children." Mrs. Booker-interpret until the war is over.